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Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1.50 Each. Knee length, with or without collar. All styles of collar and cuffs. 300 and 311 Broadway.

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pression of a certain degree of patriotic satisfaction that in the contest between the Paris and the Campania it should have been the vessel bearing our flag which reached this port first. It was a race between the two largest and most powerful vessels in the world, the Campania, which was on her maiden voyage, being equipped with machinery capable of developing no less than 30,000 horse-power, and at the time when the American liner made fast to her dock in North River yesterday morning the big Cunarder had not been so much as sighted off Fire Island.

Any of our foreign visitors who happened to find themselves in the neighborhood of City Hall yesterday morning must have been led to believe that some popular disturbance or riot was taking place around the "Staats-Zeitung" building, where the offices of the Commissioners of Taxes are located. Glass doors and windows were smashed in the struggle to get in, and the aspect of affairs became at one moment so serious that a force of police was summoned to maintain order. The entire trouble arose from the patriotic anxiety of a number of our esteemed fellow-citizens to avoid payment of their personal taxes by the presentation of affidavits previous to 12 o'clock yesterday that they had no personal property in the city over and above their debts.

THE TRIBUTE OF THE NATIONS.

The superb demonstration of international respect and friendship which began in Hampton Roads three weeks ago and culminated here on Thursday last cannot have failed to make a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of those by whose co-operation it was produced, as well as upon the multitude who have looked on and applauded. Our visitors need no formal assurance of admiration and gratitude. Proofs of the interest which they have inspired and of the universal appreciation of their own interest in the magnificent spectacle have surrounded them from the moment of their arrival in our waters, and will abide in their thoughts long after they have departed. But though no other acknowledgment is required, there is a satisfaction in renewing many times the expression of our obligations to the gallant and generous men who have more than fulfilled every claim and every anticipation, and to the nations whose goodwill they represent.

It is proper also to recognize and commend the care and skill of those who have borne the burden of arranging and directing in behalf of our own people the various ceremonies and hospitalities of the last week. They undertook an arduous task, and they have accomplished it in an exceedingly handsome and creditable manner. And the populace, now as always at times of public celebration and display, is entitled to credit for a large contribution to the success of the festivities. The demeanor of an American crowd is never the least impressive and admirable feature of such occasions, and never before have the good qualities of our people, their sobriety, cheerfulness and forbearance been more conspicuous and gratifying. They have made an interesting and significant revelation under the eyes of the world not only of well-being and patriotism, but of the moral operation of free institutions. And so, reviewing the scenes through which we have passed, we are permitted to feel an honest pride in the honors bestowed upon the United States, and still more than this, to believe that by means of these pageants and hospitalities generous emotions have been kindled which will not be easily extinguished, but survive to bless mankind in years to come.

This week the scene changes, and the gaze of the world will be fixed upon Chicago. Tomorrow the Columbian Exposition, to which these demonstrations on the seaboard were a fitting prelude, will be opened under conditions somewhat less auspicious than were to be desired, but yet on the whole creditable and encouraging. Unfavorable weather has partially defeated the plans of the managers, and they will not have the satisfaction of showing their colossal task completed. But it is a pleasure to recognize the energy, skill and devotion which they have applied to it, the admirable results which they have accomplished and the obligation under which they have put the whole country by creating a World's Fair of unparalleled magnitude and beauty. It may require several weeks to bring all the elements of the Exposition into perfect order and symmetry, but there is every reason to believe that those who have labored so long and zealously for the honor of the Nation are on the threshold of a splendid triumph.

THE NEW FLOATING HOTEL.

The new Cunarder Campania is the largest steamship built since the Great Eastern was launched in 1859. In length she is 60 feet shorter, in breadth is about 18 feet less and in depth 15 feet less than the leviathan which proved a complete commercial failure. It is not easy to make a precise comparison of tonnage. The Great Eastern when loaded to a draught of 30 feet had a displacement of 27,000 tons. The Campania, with a gross tonnage of 12,500, will probably have a displacement of 18,000. While the Cunarder is inferior in dimensions to the Great Eastern, her machinery and engine power mark the great advance made in the mechanics of shipbuilding in thirty-four years. The larger ship had eight engines, four for paddles and four for screws, but their collective horse-power was barely 16,000. The Campania has two sets of triple-expansion engines, which are each designed to indicate between 14,000 and 15,000 horse-power. These are the most powerful engines ever constructed for a merchant steamer. If the expectations of the designers are fulfilled these engines will be able to drive the ship through the sea at the highest speed ever recorded.

The Great Eastern was not only a big ship for its day, but also a new departure of the most radical kind. It proved to be not only too large a ship for its time, but also a commercial miscalculation. The conditions of the passenger and freight traffic did not justify the construction of the great ship. The expense of operating the vessel with its eight engines and enormous spread of canvas from seven masts could not be met by the earnings. The ship was a failure because the designers in carrying out a new theory of construction had not taken into account the practical requirements of the transatlantic trade. The Campania, while experimental and a new departure, is not likely to prove a commercial failure. While she is a big ship, the dimensions of the lines have been increasing by leaps and bounds during the last decade. The development of the transatlantic passenger traffic has been continuous and shows no signs of abatement, and it has created a demand for enormous floating hotels, driven by engines of maximum power. While it is possible that the Campania and the Lucania are somewhat in advance of the requirements of the trade, it is more probable that they will prove profitable investments to their owners and will greatly enhance the prestige of the Cunard Line.

The Great Eastern was designed essentially

as a freighter. As a passenger ship she was thoroughly uncomfortable because she rolled heavily, being, in fact, too high out of the water and having too many decks. Moreover, even with her eight engines she was a slow boat, not being designed to make over 13 miles an hour. The new big ships are built with special reference to the comfort of their passengers and to speeding them to their destination. The expense of operating them is enormous, but when there are from 900 to 1,200 passengers of all grades, the receipts are correspondingly large. Recent experience has demonstrated that under the best business management the increased passenger traffic can be depended upon to meet the consumption of coal required for high speed. It is, moreover, a luxurious age, and the floating hotel which has the largest banquet-hall, the most elegant appointments of satin wood and the most approved Elizabethan and Renaissance styles of furnishing and carving makes a popular hit. The prestige of the new Cunarder as the Hotel Waldorf of the ocean will inevitably have a commercial value, which competing lines will be quick to appreciate when they enlarge their own fleets.

DR. EVERETT IN CONGRESS.

There is something so funny in the thought that Dr. William Everett, of Quincy, Mass., is actually elected and going to take his seat in the next Congress that people in Boston and its suburbs find great difficulty in treating it seriously. They had become quite accustomed to seeing him run for Congress, and first and last in all these years in which he has been indulging in that pursuit they have had a great deal of fun out of it. But no one supposed he would ever get there. Now that he is actually elected, and is about to transplant himself from Quincy to Washington and be transformed from a schoolmaster to a statesman, we can see quite a vista of beneficent possibilities opening before him. The Democratic party has an ample margin of majority without him, to be sure, but when he once gets there and gets, as the sailors say, his "talking tackle aboard," he will furnish his political associates a great deal of entertainment. Another advantage will be that he can always be depended on to help make a quorum. He will be there every time. And when it comes to talking he can just talk the legs off an iron pot. The next Congress will surely miss George Fred Williams and Sherman Hoar, but Dr. Everett's presence will go far toward making good the loss of both. For he has views of the most emphatic character, and his associates will find him both frequent and fluent in their promulgation. They need not be surprised if he occasionally puts them in verse and sets them to music. For he is as versatile as a book agent and as voluble as a soap pedler.

And the experience will do him good. It will enlarge his horizon. Association with Democratic statesmen from all parts of the country will give him new ideas of the varied views of his party on every known question, including the tariff, silver coinage and Civil Service Reform. He will find that he can take any side upon any question without losing his standing in the party, while as for kicking, at which he is so handy, he will find more kickers under Mr. Cleveland's Administration than the Mugwump contingent ever dreamed of. It will do him good to get near to the Democratic statesmen whom he has been admiring and burning incense before for the last eight or ten years. He will appreciate them better when he comes to see them in their working clothes pursuing their vocation as statesmen. One of his duties will be to reform the Civil Service by getting Republicans turned out of office, and one of his privileges to get his Democratic constituents put in their places. His correspondence with his constituents on this subject will furnish him delightful recreation, and his mediation with the departments give him food for reflection.

It will also be helpful to him to get near enough to the Republicans, whom he has been chastising these many years at a distance, to take them bodily in hand and tell them to their faces how bad they are. This is an exercise we know he will enjoy. He will find two or three Republicans in the House whom he has been holding up to public execration for several years, and we have no doubt he will fairly revel in the delight of flaying them before the eyes of the whole people. It is none of our business where he begins or whom he selects to tackle first, but we are free to say that we shall be disappointed if he does not very early in the session make an example of "Tom" Reed. Nothing would be more edifying to the American people than such an encounter. And we are quite sure from the way Dr. Everett has expressed himself about this oppressor that he will be only too glad to come to close quarters with him. After that is over he can, if he feels like it, "do up" two or three more bad men of the opposition just to keep himself in practice. Great opportunities open to the Doctor. He is in a way to find out during the next two years a great many things calculated to broaden his views as a statesman and increase his usefulness as a schoolmaster.

PLANS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The statement made last week by Chancellor MacCracken concerning the removal of the University Building from Washington Square to a new site uptown is to be commended to the careful consideration of the public-spirited citizens of New-York. Briefly described, this is the situation: The University, having long since outgrown its old home, has decided to remove to a spacious and advantageous site on the east bank of the Harlem, near Morris Heights. Through the generosity of its alumni and friends and the good management of its Chancellor and Council, it has there secured possession of twenty acres of land, with a large house which can be utilized as one of the college buildings. Other and larger buildings are needed, and plans for some of them have already been prepared. There is a general desire on the part of the friends of the institution to have the old building on Washington Square taken down, removed and re-erected as the nucleus of the group at University Heights. To do this, making the building fireproof and modern in all its appointments, will cost something more than \$200,000; and the University appeals to the public to aid it to the extent of contributing that sum for the purpose. Such contribution will insure the prompt execution of the work of removal.

There are several reasons why such an appeal is properly to be made. The University is a venerable institution, identified with much that is best in American literature, science and art. The researches and discoveries that have taken place within its walls give imperishable glory not only to this city, but to the whole Nation. It was practically the birthplace of two of the most highly prized intellectual arts of modern civilization—photography and telegraphy—and wherever they are practised a tribute of honor is due to the University of the City of New-York. It is not unreasonable to assume that this public feels deep interest in the welfare of such an institution, and in the preservation of the very building in which those

achievements were performed. It is also to be borne in mind that down to the present year tuition in the Arts and Sciences departments has been entirely free to all students. This fact has been beneficial to a host of young men of limited means, enabling them to acquire a liberal culture which otherwise would have been entirely beyond their reach. But it has also militated against the financial prosperity of the University, and in part accounts for its need of outside aid. Surely, an institution that has lavished, without money and without price, its intellectual treasures upon the youth of this community has more than a nominal claim upon the generosity of the public.

Apart, however, from these two considerations, strong as they are, there is another which must appeal to the people of New-York with the practical force. The University offers, if the \$200,000 needed shall be subscribed, to devote a large portion of the removed building to the purposes of its library, and make it forever free to the public. New-York is now rather scantily provided with public libraries, and is practically destitute of them in the great and populous upper portion, where the University's new home is to be. This offer means the establishment of another in precisely the place where it is most needed, and one, moreover, already richly interesting and endowed with great future promise. There is no doubt that the simple value of the use of this library would presently be an ample return for the investment required to secure it. Worthy causes usually find generous patrons in this city, and we shall be surprised if this shall prove an exception to the rule. It is a small sum that is needed to secure great results—the preservation of one of the most beautiful and interesting buildings in the city, the prosperity of one of the most worthy institutions of learning and the establishment of a great storehouse of intellectual food for all the people.

A BACKWARD SPRING.

The month that ends to-day has been marked by many storms and by an almost continuous rawness of temperature. Undoubtedly this has been due to the fact that in the great stretches of the continent north of the United States winter has not yet relaxed its grip. Since last November an unprecedentedly large quantity of snow has fallen, and the climatic conditions have been such that in the higher latitudes much of this snow has remained long after the usual period of its disappearance. We doubt not, indeed, that to-day there is excellent sleighing in many parts of Canada that are not wont to be considered Arctic in climate. The inevitable result of this has been to impart a chill to the temperature of the whole northern portion of the continent; and when the wind has blown from these extended snow fields we have experienced, not only the chill, but the very presence of winter.

But the ability of Nature to adapt herself to all climatic contingencies is unlimited. Her adjustments are marvelous in their accuracy and perfection. When she cannot do what she would she does what she can. If she is unable to produce for us the bud and the flower on the day when they are due she holds them in her laboratory until it is safe for them to appear. Always and ever she is ready to meet any conditions that arise. Men may grumble impatiently at the weather or clumsily change their plans because of it. But Nature never grumbles; she never strikes, nor does she ever change her plans; or rather, continuous change is the very law of her being. Her movement in certain directions may be temporarily arrested; but finally, and in some way, she will fulfill her divine mission.

For this reason the backwardness of spring during the present month suggests to the thoughtful mind not the impotence, but the power, of Nature. Her seeming torpor only veils her wondrous activity. In ways that the careless observer reckons not of she has been ceaselessly busy, preparing for the delayed epiphany of spring, when the season will greet us with the leafy glory of the forest, and the tender verdure of the field, and the fragrant garlands of the early flowers. Nor with all its backwardness are the signs of spring wanting even now. The arbutus, with its sweet though fugitive perfume, has bloomed. The hepatica has reared its exquisite flower amid the dead leaves of the woods. The spring beauties, anemones and violets, have been found by the lover of Nature in many sequestered spots. Other varieties of early plants and flowers are beginning to appear in rapid succession. The grass also has begun to grow luxuriantly, and nothing in the whole repertory of the season is more faultlessly lovely than the green grass of early spring, except, it may be, the buds and blossoms of the trees as they are about to burst forth.

In a few days the landscape will be glorified by the fruit trees in bloom, and the senses will be entranced by their matchless perfumes. To be in the country at such a time as this, when the landscape is spattered with the glory of opening leaf and budding flower, and the blue sky is flecked with the great white, fleecy clouds of spring, and the birds sing in joyous melody, is an experience that no toiling dweller in the city should forego. The artificial and conventional life that man has constructed for himself ought not to be so much. It is a waymark of his moral and social progress. It puts within his reach many kinds of physical comfort and intellectual enjoyment that enable existence and enlarge the horizon of achievement and hope. But while the town and the city do so much for modern civilization in these directions, the life that can be lived in them is not complete. No man can long continue to live at his best, or think at his best, who allows his sympathetic love of Nature to shrivel up or die. Books cannot tell us everything that is worth knowing; nor can the artificial functions of civilized life, however refined they may be, satisfy all the cravings of the human soul. We all need at some time or other to escape from the surface life of routine in which most of us live and stand in the great temple of Nature, out in the fields, or in the woods, or on the seashore. To stand thus occasionally in the silent presence chamber of eternity gives us a clearer vision of the great things of life, a truer perspective of its relations, and a more accurate conception of man's real place in the scheme of creation.

STREET CLEANING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The authorities of Philadelphia have just been taking a decidedly practical step with a view to securing clean streets for that city. The street cleaning contractors have been fined for not attending to business; for not doing as they agreed to do; for not carrying out their end of the contract to which the city was the other party. Philadelphia bound herself to pay them a good many thousand dollars a year for keeping her streets as clean as a Quaker, or a reasonable approximation to a Quaker. They on their part bound themselves to furnish such streets. Philadelphia has not repudiated, but they have; and the result is that the Director of Public Works has fined them for the non-fulfillment of their contracts, and the City Controller has sustained him in so doing. When last heard from the contractors were giving utterance to curses "red with uncommon wrath."

at this unprecedented action of the city authorities; but their warrants have been scaled down and are not to be scaled up. The fine stands; they are compelled to pay it.

Now, why should not this metropolis and the other cities of the country which pay out enormous sums year after year for clean streets and are furnished with dirty ones, why should they not bring to bear a similar heroic treatment against incompetent and unfaithful public servants? If a citizen of New-York City fails in the discharge of his public obligations he has to suffer for it. Why, then, should a public official who betrays his trust be allowed to do so with impunity? Let a citizen be assessed for a street improvement and if he does not pay up promptly he is charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. Let the citizen postpone the payment of his annual taxes for a few months after they become due, and no matter how good his excuse may be for the delay, the Sheriff can step in and sell his property for the purpose of liquidating the claims of the city. Now no one complains of this. Citizens must be held to a strict accountability in such things, otherwise the wheels of municipal government would soon cease to turn. But since for the goose is sauce for the gander, there ought to be as far as possible the same rule for the taxpayer and the taxpayer. If John Doe or Richard Roe is remiss in meeting taxes or assessments he is punished. Why, then, should not Thomas Brennan, Street Cleaning Commissioner, be punished in some manner for his flagrant remissness?

Commenting upon the course pursued by the Philadelphia authorities, "The Times" of that city remarks: "If Director Windmill will stick unflinchingly to his present position it will result in good in more ways than one. Street contractors will learn that a contract to clean streets will mean that the streets must be cleaned." If Brennan realized that for every street which he neglected to keep clean he would have to pay a substantial fine, it is certain that the practical consequences would be wholesome. He would find a way of keeping the back streets as well as the front ones in decent condition. Arguments and appeals are lost upon him—and the Mayor retains him in office. He must be fined into rendering the town good and faithful service.

"Spring still makes spring in the mind, when sixty years are told." So sings Emerson. But the spring which is to accomplish this result must not be too backward. Many a man in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, in both of which States snow to the depth of twenty inches fell last week, must have felt as he paused in the midst of his shovelling that spring was not making spring in his mind, not to any extent.

Governor Flower has vetoed the bill amending the Civil Service law so as to exempt from examination physicians who are applicants for places in the Civil Service of cities, villages, towns and counties. The veto is commendable, for the principle of the bill was radically wrong. But it is somewhat singular to see